WITHIN MARKET AND TO OMERSTONIAN VARIOUS CONTRACT START SHOW DAMES

THE COMSTOCK LODE-SURFACE, AND SUBTER-RANEAN GLIMPSES-NUMBER OF MINES, MILLS

AND WORKMEN. Glancing over the Serras Nevadas to the State of Nevada, we see its giant Comstock Vein (or collection of parallel veins forming one great belt) upon whose 600 yards of breadth and three miles of length stand two large towns, big enough to support three daily newspapers, and secure enough to barely feel the violent earthquakes which have recently so shaken up and demoralized solid San Fransisco. The line of the lode is easily traceable through both towns, beyond and between them, by the great dump piles at the forty or more perpendicular and inclined shafts, which sink down to depths varying from five to twelve hundred feet-but mostly from five to eight hundred-beneath the surface. Each of these forty-four shafts stands within a frame house built to protect the engine, boilers, pumps, pipe, and hoisting apparatus, heretofore so necessary to draining and working each mine; and these engines have ordinarily been obliged to work ceaselessly, night and day, to keep the lode clear of water. Some of the mines, have also pump-works underground. Beside these shafts the Comstock is tapped at various depths by tunnels-so that the visitor can suit himself as to whether he walks in from below the town or is lowered down the shaft above. In either case, when he reaches the lower workings he will be struck with wonder at their magnitude. A vast sloping cavity, some fifty or more feet wide, and of undeterminable length, has been worked out from where be stands to the surface. Great beams of pinewood, 18 inches thick, have been jammed lengthwise, as props, between the walls of this cavity, at distances of five feet from each other -and between these again upright timbers of the same size have been closely jointed, so that turn which way he will, going up or down, or along the workings, he can touch massive woodwork above, beneath, before, behind, and on either side of him, at any moment—a perfect forest of timbers. Here and there, in the different levels or floors, he sees the miners picking and shoveling and wheeling ore from the breastworks or slopes, and he somewhat realizes the proportions of the Comstock when he learns that just in this way, for three miles, he would find them working to the number of 3,000. Poor fellows! in that sultry number of 3,000. Poor fellows! in that sultry atmosphere of 100°, where 25 per cent of their strength is exhausted by the heat, they richly deserve the \$3 50 per day given them. And how much wood do you think there is used in the Comstock, for timbering? To the value of nearly \$1,000,000 per annum! Try to comprehend that there are close upon seventy miles of tunnels and shafts and drifts and slopes in the lode—an underground city, much larger than that above. And this lode, which is owned by some fifty different companies, is said to supply about 1,800 tuns of ore daily to 76 mills, in which 2,000 more persons are em-76 mills, in which 2,000 more persons are employed, and is officially stated to furnish employment, directly and indirectly, to 100,000

THE COMSTOCK FIELD TO CLOSE OF THIS YEAR PROSPECTIVE YIELD-PRODUCT OF OTHER GREAT LODES - THE SUTRO AND OTHER

GREAT TUNNELS. At the close of 1866 the mines on the Comstock had yielded, since their discovery in 1859, the enormous sum of \$64,000,000. Since then they have produced in (1867) about \$17,500,000, and have produced in (1867) about \$17,500,000, and perhaps as much more may be estimated for this year—which would give a total aggregate of \$99,000,000 up to the close of 1868. There is no good reason to suppose that this gigantic lode will ever cease its metallic supply so long as mining operations can be conducted in it. By the present mode of draining it is believed that a greater depth than 1,500 or 2,000 feet cannot be reached, but with the Sutro Tunnel, which, running from Dayton, four miles away, will cut the lode 2,000 feet from the surface—a depth of 5,000 feet can, by the aid of pumps, be drained and worked. It has been calculated that this tunnel or adit will thus add at least \$1,000,000,000 to the silver yield, and if so, the Comstock lode will the silver yield, and if so, the Comstock lode will nearly, or quite equal the Great Potosi of Bo-livia, which yielded \$1,200,000,000, and surpass the Vita Madre of Guanajuato, Mexico, from which \$800,000,000 were taken, and the Vita Grande of Zacatecas, Mexico, from which Grande of Zacatecas, Mexico, from which was secured \$650,000,900. There can be no question as to the necessity for such adits. Mines have frequently been "drowned out." Some of the richest in Spain were aban-doned for this reason; so in Mexico and other countries; and this has been the case from the earliest days, for the mines of Carthagena, in Hannibal's time, suffered a similar fate. One of the latter, which yielded 3,000 crowns per day, escaped, through having an adit 1,500 paces long driven into it through the mountain. Satro Tunnel, when finished, will be of no very in Hungary, blasted through the hardest trap-rock (the construction of which was commenced several centuries ago), and into which empty many smaller adits; there is another of eight miles in length, in Saxony; another in Cornwall, England, extending ten miles; and another in Hanover, Prussia, 14 miles long; and long before the Sutro Tunnel shall have worked out the promised \$1,000,000,000, our children's children may be able to walk along a 15 or 20 mile adit into the lowermost bowels of the Comstock. FAN VENTILATION AND DRAINAGE-PRESENT

WATER PHENOMENON.

Adits are needed likewise to assist in securing good ventilation for the mines—otherwise the miners either cannot work, or work poorly. Many of the Comstock Companies are now putting in engines to drive ventilating fans which will supply fresh air, through galvanized iron tubes, to the lower levels—but the Sutro Tunnel when completed will materially assist. They also carry off the usual flow of water They also carry off the usual flow of water from the workings, and thus diminish the vast expenses of deep mining. What such expenses are, may be inferred from the estimate made early in 1867, by the Nevada Legislature, that the annual product of the Comstock, then (in 1866 and 1867) about \$16,000,000 per annum, was gained at an annual expense of \$15,500,000! rained at an annual expense of \$10,000,000. This, however, seems to be greatly over-esti-This, however, seems to be greatly over-estimated; but under ordinary circumstances, with succeeding years, as the lode is worked deeper, the relative expense in the item of drainage will increase, until the adit taps the lode. However, a Nevada paper states that with a recent great increase of heat in these mines comes also a great decrease of water! "In fact," it says, "in our deepest mine—the Bulfact," it says, "in our deepest mine—the Bul-lion, which has attained a depth of 1,200 feet not a drop of water is to be seen; it is as dry as a limekiln, and as hot as an oven. In the lower workings of the Chollar Potosi mine, which are a perpendicular depth of 1,100 feet below the surface, the thermometer stands at 100°. Here also we find the water to have decreased till there is at the present time a very insignificant amount, it being necessary to run the pumps but four hours out of the twenty-Whether this remarkable water phenomenon has been brought about in any manner by the earth-movements which have ilsed the two American Continents is a problem yet to be solved. But, at all events, in view of the many instances which are noted, in the ancient and more modern history of minof the unanticipated tapping of subterran can streams, or vast water accumulations, and consequent flooding and ruin of mines and loss of precious lives, aside from the question of ventilation, the completion of the Sutro adit will be demanded by that wise forethought which always aims to avoid possible future

HIGH TEMPERATURE-RECENT REMARKABLE

RECENT ANNUAL BULLION YIELDS OF OTHERS DIVIDENDS-QUANTITY OF ORE ANNUALLY

Most of the Comstock mines have yielded very largely. From the first working of the mines up to the close of last year, there had been yielded in bullion by the

186	Gould.	& Chers					\$1	6.239,401
	Davage	Seeser						9,199,743
	Opiur.							7,421,580
	XCHOW	Jacket.	******					5.918,326
	1mber	48.	******					4,516,883
œ.	Beside	these	(whi	ch s	till	cont	tinue	to viel
TOO	ne or	ess), d	nring	the	27.634	17:44	1590	aud. 194

there was produced in bullion, by other netable

es, the following amo	unts:		
Hale & Norcross	1866. \$1,186,543	1867.	
Chollar Potosi	848,751	2,668,885	
Crown Point	1,312.471	920,718	
Kentuck	671,306		
Empire M. and M. Co	423,201		
Confidence Gold Hill Q. and M. M. Co	304,931		
Overman	27,953	106,399	
C. HIH	A facility	192,318	

In 1866, seven of the Comstock mines de clared (coin) dividends aggregating \$1,794,400. In the first half of 1867, nine mines aggregated \$1,968,200 in dividends, of which the largest amount, viz: \$1,178,200 was for the second quarter—yet during that time the Gould & Curry failed to declare any-a fact mentioned to show that the best of mines cannot be uniformly prolific. During the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1868, the yields, assessments and dividends of leading Constock mines are:

mention of trusting countries	75.755 AREL	mice and	
Mine.	Ballien.	Assessment	
Crown Point	322,414	*****	\$210,000
Confidence	\$0,429	*****	3,750
Chollar-Potosi	262,635	*****	*****
Empire M. & M. Co		****	*****
Gould & Curry	14,954		
Gold Hill Q. M. & M. Co.,	28,053		
Hale & Norcross	51,098		*****
Imperial			*****
Kentuek	436,292		170,000
Overman	66,415		*****
Navare	\$566 DOG		490.000

The Yellow Jacket is estimated to have yielded \$180,000 bullion during the same quar-ter. Twenty-two of the Comstock mines (including those just above mentioned) farnish the following total exhibit for the quarters

ending,	Sept. 30, of the	last three	years:
Year.	Bullion.	Assessments.	Dividends.
1806.	\$3,100,512	\$155,800	\$482,000
1807.	3,856,982	372,970	1,395,000
1868.	2,231,181	272,000	911,850

The quantity of silver ore taken from the Comstock each year is prodigious. been estimated at 100,000 tuns, but that beneath the true figures-for the Hale & Norcross alone produced 28,636 tuns in 1866, and 29,405 tuns in 1867; the Savage has been in the habit of supplying over 30,000 tuns per annum, the Yellow Jacket 55,000 tuns, Imperial over 30,000 tuns, and Crown Peint about 20,000. It would be nearer the truth to estimate the total per annum at 400,000 tuns of rock.

YIELDS OF REESE RIVER AND OTHER MINES-THE LAST AND RICHEST DISCOVERY.

Although so much space has already been devoted to the mines of Nevada, it will perhaps be considered hardly fair not to mention some of the leading I ines in Lander County During the third quarter of 1866 the Great Eastern yielded 412½ tuns, at \$176 82 per tun; the Cortez Giant 227, at \$65 07; the Savage Consol No. 1 160, at \$156 83; and the Savage Consol No. 2 230, at \$7.0 53; and the Savage Consol No. 2 230, at \$74. The highest yield per tun on the county assessment-roll was \$362 04, by the Chase & Zents, but that mine only furnished 44 tuns during the three mouths. Of 41 mines and mining companies mentioned in the latest report, (for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1868,) those which have yielded 50

Misc. Tess. Per Tes. Tess Visit Vi	dins of ore during the quar	rier, are	as ronows
Chihanhara (Newark) 109 76 7,630 Eberhardt (White Pine) 148 1,331 106,988 Gennessee (W. P.) 79 167 13,133 Hidden Preasure (W. P.) 211 115 24,263 Ecystone (W. P.) 66 1,138 63,728 Manhattan 321 164 82,644 N. Y. and Austin 97 277 26,869	Mine, Tuns,	Per Tun.	Total Yield.
Eberhardt (White Pine) 148 1.331 196.988 Gennessee (W. P.) 29 167 13.193 Eldden Trensure (W. P.) 211 115 24.265 Keystone (W. P.) 66 1.138 63.728 Manhattan 321 164 52.644 N. Y. and Austin 57 277 26.869	Buel North Star 343		
Genuessee (W. P.) 20 167 13,193 Eldden Treasure (W. P.) 211 115 24,265 Keystone (W. P.) 56 1,138 63,728 Manhattan 321 164 52,644 N. Y. and Austin 97 277 26,869	Chihuahua (Newark) 109	70	7,630
Hidden Frensure (W.P.) 211 115 24.265	Eberhardt (White Pine) 148		
Keystone (W. P) 66 1,138 63,728 Manhattan 321 164 52,644 N. Y. and Austin 97 277 26,869	Gennessee (W. P.) 20		
Manhattan 521 164 52,644 N. Y. and Austin 97 277 26,869			
N. Y. and Austin 97 277 26,869			
The second secon			
8. American			
	8. American 58	336	19,488

The total quantity of ore from the Lander County Mines, reduced at the mills during the three months, is reported at 2,030 tuns, yield-ing \$603,979 50, or an average of \$297 52 per -while that of the previous quarter is given at 2.173 tans, yielding \$410,110 48, or an average per tan of \$188 73. Exciting intelligence has just arrived from the silver mines of White Pine District. "The ore," says The San Francisco Bulletin of Oct. 6, "is the richest yet discovered in Nevada, d it is thus far mostly found in a deposit on the surface, as if from the decomposition of the outcropping rock. The Comstock lode was first traced from a similar surface deposit, but not of equal extent or richness. If we are to believe the reports from the White Pine, the masses of horn silver found on the surface are masses of horn silver found on the surface are many feet in depth, and cover a considerable area. Some of it is said to yield—not to assay merely—from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per tun; and in several claims large quantities are reported which yield landreds of dollars without selection. The rock is mostly parted from the ore, leaving the latter in rich masses, concentrated, as it were, by the action of the elements. Nothing definite is yet reported as to the mother year presumably underlying these he mother vem presumably underlying these surface deposits." This reminds one of first reports that came from some of the Idaho and Montana (not to mention the Reese River) bodes, and although it is very pleasant to hear of or read them, and although they often herald really important discoveries, yet, as are generally penned under excitement, it is best to take them with some few grains of illowance. "All is not gold that glitters," most of our far Western mining regious, marvelonsly rich placers have at various periods been discovered. Some, as seems likely to happen in this last instance, have led to the discovery of prolific veins, in which deep mindiscovery of profile veins, in which deep liming is still profitably carried on; others have had their day, and worthless "tailings," and barren "bed-rock" alone attest [how faithfully they were worked; others are still yielding well. But however productive these have been, or are, or may be, the fact still remains that to our true lodes of auriferous and argentiferone quartz, the nation must mainly look for the gold and silver supply of the future. The limits of this article preclude the introduction of much interesting matter-relative to losses in mining, for instance, and why mining is so often a losing business, &c.—but these may be treated on subsequently. In the meantime, let not the judgment of the reader be carried away too easily by the figures above given, which often comprehend the gross and not the net yields of the mentioned mines.

WHO FIRST NOMINATED GRANT.

THE MAN FOUND AT LAST.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I see by various papers that Philadel-Six: I see by various papers that Philadelphia and New-York are both claiming to have been the first to have nominated Gen. Grant for the Fresidency—the former in December, 1867, the latter in July of the same year. Without wishing to detract from the zeal of my Republican friends in this infant city more than they deserve of merit in this matter, if merit there be, i send you for publication, to correct history and to set our friends right in the premises, the following resolution presented by myself, Maych 24, 1866, to one of the largest Republican Conventions ever held in this city, and which was adopted by it unminiously, viz.:

Whereo, it is the fru held of this body that the mer pre-emmenty emilies to the tay and stranceient of the American per

alto estimate, and

Wherene. The wants of the last four years have tought us that honesty
eff purpose, steady adherence to the principles upon which our Government depends, and undiminding bravery at the face of danger, are qualified to be accepted to in this selection of the next Chief Megharate of this
great people, therefore, he is
Resolved As the sense of this meeting that in Lieut. Gen. Great we

Upon that issue we went into our city election the next week, and carried it by 400 majority, the largest ever ob-tained here. Yours traly. HENRY W. SHIPWAS. Linguanton, Dec. 21, 1868.

NATIONAL GUARD.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Maj.-Gen. Sholes of the First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., has issued the following General Order in relation to recent movements in his command:

Heavy and the following General Commanding announces with sinere regret the resignations of Col. 2018 Revet Maj. Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Division impector, and Col. 2018 Revet Maj. Gen. Jusseph E. Hamblin, Assistant Auloraut General and Chief of Star.

These gallant and meritorious officers have each received an Honorabis.

against and negligations officers have each received an Honoratic argue. The recent transfer of Gen. McMahon to the Diplomatic Service of action may justify be regarded in the light of a well deserved promo-His sumerous griends in this Division cherish a warm interest in three prospectity, and derive great pleasure from the assurance that thes as a Minister of the United States will at all times be performed ceal, intelligence, and fidelity such as distinguished his conduct in id.

d. Gen. Hamblin's career is an honor to himself and to the Division HI. Gen. Hamblin's career is an honor to himself and to the Division in which he received the radiments of his military education. By his sew a recomblishments and efficiency he has illustrated the advantages of maintaining, in time of peace, military organizations which shall prove effective in time of war. His many honorable and eminently naefol problik services holdy sindicate the fame of the First Division. His early companions in whose presence he now gracefully sheather his untarbising according to the property of the following promotions and appointments are amounced on the staff of the Major-demental commanding:

1V. The following promotions and appointments are amounced on the staff of the Major-demental commanding:

1. On John Fowier, jr., to be Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, with the rank of Colonel, vice Fowler, appointed Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Lient-Col. John J. Domalison to be Ordance officer, with the rank of Lientenant-Colonel, vice Chesebrough promoted.

Licett. Col. Joint J. Boundian to be Ordnance officer, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Cheschrough promoted.

Capt. George McCure of the Fourth Brigade Staf, to be Qurtermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, size Head, religied.

Capt. Frederick Villmar, formeriy of U. S. Volunteers to be Commissary of Submistence with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Boundison, appointed Ordnance Officer. iri of Suningane Officer.
Col. Aifred Wagstaff, ir., to be Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Major.
Cont. James Paircrieve, formerly of U. S. Volunteers, to be Aide-de-

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

THE DISEASE IN NEW-ENGLAND.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF THREE CATTLE IN WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - INVESTIGATIONS OF PROF. GAMGEE-THE CAUSE, SYMPTOMS, AND

CURE OF THE DISEASE.
[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 11 .- The recent sudden and mysterious death of three cattle of the herd of Mr. Harvey D. Bogg of this town has created considerable interest among the farmers and herdsmen of has also been the visit and professional examination of President John Gamgee of the London Veterinary College, who, a day or two since, made thorough investiga. tion of the circumstances attending the death of the animals, and pronounced upon the probable causes and cure of the disease. The first appearance of the plague, which Mr. Bogg noticed among his herd, was on the morning of Nov. 10, when he found a fine and healthy three year old steer, alarmingly iil, manifesting extreme pain, accompanied with frothing at the mouth, weakness and stupidity, and general torpor and inaction. The attack was not only violent in its first appearance, but speedy and fatal in its result, and before noon the animal was dead. The disease was an entirely new and unknown one, and consequently no treatment or remedies could be intelligently applied. No cause was known for the disease, unless it might have been the "smut" on the corn stalks, which had been fed freely to the animal, as well as to all others in the herd. No care, however, was taken to prevent a recurrence of the attack, and within two weeks another animal, a valuable cow, was found dead in the barn, and apparently from the same causes which killed the steer. The cow had had free and unrestrained access to the smutty corn stalks, and had undoubtedly been poisoned by cating them. On Tuesday of this week a third fatal case occurred in the same herd of another three-year old steer, which had been purchased since the death of the first, and could in no way have caught the disease from the other members of the herd. The symptoms were very similar to those of the first victim, and apparently there could be no doubt that the three animals had died from the same causes, whatever those were. The eattle had previously been perfectly healthy, and none of the survivors of the same herd, and in their company every day, had been in any way affected. Last evening, President Gamgee, who was on his return to New-York from the meeting of the State Agricultural Society at Amherst, visited Mr. Bogg's premises, and carefully investigated, as far as was possible, the causes, symptoms, and effects of the disease. On hearing of the circumstances, and the folder on which the cattle had been kept, he unhesitatingly pronounced the "smut" on the corn stalks to be the cause of all the trouble. This fungus growth on the corn has been unusually heavy this year, and in many cases the stalks have been completely filled with it. It is supposed to have been produced by the warm, wet weather of last Summer, and on the low damp fields of the Connecticut River bottoms would be unusually plentiful. An intelligent farmer, neighbor of Mr. Bogg's, asserts that on his fields fully four times as much smutty corn was raised this year as ever before-The effect of the smut on the cattle, which eat it, in their avidity for the corn which it conceals, is, in the highest degree, poisonous, and, as the case of the Bogg

cattle proves, often rapidly fatal. President Gamgee prescribes as remedies purgatives and said that even in the case of the animals violently attacked, remedies premptly administered would proba bly prove effective. A pound of epsom salts, an ounce of aloes, or four ounces of sulphur, and two ounces of ginger, the whole mixed in water and poured down the throat of a sick animal, Prof. Gamgee thought would save life in nearly every case. For animals that are recovering or less severely affected with the disease, bran and clean wholesome food should be carefully prepared, There have been no indications that the disease is contagious. No other cases have appeared in town, and in the herd from which the three victims have been taken, no others have been affected. Two fatal cases are reported to have recently occurred in North Hadley, and there is no doubt but that this is the same malady which lately killed six cattle of a farmer in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., and has also carried off a hundred or more in Polk County, Iows. It is even supposed by many medical and veterinary experts, that the Texas cattle plague which raged so extensively through the West, and in the Albany and Newark stock yards in August and September, was caused by a fungus growth on grass, similar in its nature to that of the smut on corn. This theory was warmly supported at the recent National Cattle Commissioners' Convention at Springfield, Id., and the similarity

of other fatal cases. Mr. Bogg, however, has given up the food, concerning which there can be no suspicion. Against the smat theory is also the fact that other domestic animals, particularly bogs, are fed freely on the mieldy and smurry corn, but with no injurious or unusual

THE REPORT OF A PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION. HARRISEURG, Dec. 16.-The Commissioners who were appointed by Gov. Geary to attend the Springfield Cattle Convention have reported that the results of the Commissioners' deliberations are that Texan cattle are probably not affected by the maindy in that State; are probably not affected by the malady in that State; that Cherokee cattle do not communicate disease to our common cattle as readily as Texas cattle; that a similar disease does affect horses in Texas, and not in the Indian country; and that Texas feattle brought to the North by either water or rail, or driven on foot, may communicate the disease to native cattle, but humans treatment while on the way will decrease the charger. Texas cattle do have the malady, and die of it in the North, but much more rarely than our own native cattle. Old native cattle are much more susceptible than young ones. Comparatively few sucking calves die. The diseases, from whatever cause, have not been communicated to the cattle are much more susceptible than young ones. Comparatively few suching caives die. The diseases, from whatever cause, have not been communicated to the native cattle of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, or Kentucky. Severe frost removes most of the danger, and after the Texas cattle have been wintered in the Northern States, they will not communicate the disease. In some cases noted in Blinois, the horses appear to have died. The great marts of this trade are at Abilene in Kansaa, and about the mouth of the Red River, at which points the herds vary. From twenty-five to one numbered thousand head are at all times kept, showing how immeasely important it is to see that this vast aggregation of herded cattle is in a good sanitary condition. The Commissioners do not deem it within their province to express an opinion respecting the cause of the disease. It was very clearly shown that those most conversant with its effects were much divided in opinion respecting its origin, or the remedy for it, but all appeared of one mind, that proper care during transportation was of salutary effect, and have given expression to this opinion in the proper place and presented in this paper. The foregoing report is respectfully submitted for such consideration as you may deen its importance demands. We think the subject claims judicious and prompt legislation.

A. BOYD HAMBLEON,

E. C. HEMES,

HERM CARSON, Commissioners.

EPIDEMIC AMONG HORSES.

Since the reoccupation of Texas by the United States forces a remarkable epidemic has several times appeared among both public and private animals the Quartermaster's Department report that the epidemic first appeared during the Winter of 1866-7 at Camp Verde and Fort Mason-the former 62 and the latter 116 miles in a north-westerly direction from San Antonio. So far as could then be learned it was a disease of the stomach and brain. Horses were selzed with apparently great pain, and became very restless, plunging and rearing in a frightful manner, and after few hours died. Post mortem examinations showed an inflamed brain, and the stomach very full of undirected food, greatly distended, and also somewhat inflamed. The disease was very rapid and fatal. The private horses of officers suffered as well as public ones, and also the animals of chiraces in the neighborhood. In the Fall and Winter of 1867-68, a similar disease broke out at the San Antonio Depot, and extended to Austin, though less prevalent there. The symptoms were much the same as before, perhaps less aggravated, but accompanied by a disease of the throat and neck. At first a good many animals were lost, but in the course of a few weeks the disease was mastered by a skillful veterinary surgeon, after which but few animals were lost. The freatment most successful was, in mild cases, simply blistering the throat and more or less of the neck, as the severity of the case seemed to require, administering expectorants, and feeding only bran "mash." After the acute form of the disease had passed away, the animal was carefully fed on bran, and quinine was administered. In severe cases bistering of the throat, teck, and top of the head was resorted to with good success, as also bleeding at the neck. In all cases the animal was "snoked" with a mixture of tar, feathers, and leather, intended to keep open the air-passages of the nose and nead. When this was not done the symptoms of suffication and suffering were were far greater. In no case were purgatives used, the less the constipation was extreme, as they seemed to have a bad effect. This was the whole treatment, and it was very successful. Post mortem examinations of the chroat, glands of the beek, traches, a bad effect. This was the whole treatment, and it was very successful. Post mortem examinations showed great inflammation of the threat, glands of the neck, trachea, stomach and brain. There was also found very large of effusions of serum in the cavity of the brain. On the appearance of the disease at the San Autonio depot the most rigid police of the stables was enforced, and disinfectants were freely used, under which, and the treatment already alinded to, it disappeared. The disease manifested itself at other military posts in Texas during the same Winter. The cause of the disease, after careful observation and study, could not be conclusively ascertained. The hay of the essure, being principally wild grass, was supposed by some to have been the cause; others arred that the white fint Mexican corn had caused

it; while yet others thought that it was attributable to the constant feeding of corn. But it is not clear that either of the causes suggested was the true one. If the hay, why was the disease confined to certain localities? The Mexican corn could not have been the cause, as that was only fed at Stockton and posts beyond, where less of the disease existed. The water was supposed to have had something to do with it, but there is no reason for such an inference. Nor could the disease be wholly attributed to the continued use of corn, as horses that had been fed on cats were seized with it. A proof that the season has something to do with the disease is, that so far it has only appeared in the Winter. The use of bran once a week at all military posts in Texas has been suggested as calculated to prevent the reappearance of this strange and fatal epidemic.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock p. m. yesterday, President Coman in the chair. By resolutions the Clerk of the Common Council was directed to cause to be printed 5,000 copies of Hoffman's digest, and the Corporation Counsel to cause to be opened Fifty-firstst. from Sixth to Seventh-aves. Resolutions were
adopted to pave Nineteenth-st. from Sixth to
Seventh-aves., with Belgian pavement; Fortieth-st.
from Sixth to Ninth-aves., and One-hundred-and
Twenty-fourth-st. from Fifth to Sixth-ave., Johnst., Twenty-fifth-st. from Third to Madison-aves.,
Forty-sixth-st. from Third-ave. to East River, and Bondst., were ordered to be paved with "wooden pavement.
The salary of the Assistant City Librarian was fixed at
\$1,500 per annum; and Fifty-seventh-st., between Third
and Sixth-aves., were voted to be paved with Belgian
pavement. A resolution was laid over giving to the
flouse of the Good Shepherd \$6,000 to enable the Trustees to complete their building. A resolution
was adopted to pave with Belgian pavement Fortyfirst-st., between Sixth and Eighth-aves., and a
resolution was lost appropriating \$500 each for the
members of the old Board of Councilmen (for the year
1868, up to the time of the Court of Appeals deciding that
the newly-elected members were entitled to their seats). In the Corporation Counsel to cause to be opened Fifty-firstlses, up to the time of the Court of Appeals deciding that the newly-elected members were entitled to their seats), in contesting their scats in the Board. The Board concurred in a resolution from the Councilmen to appoint Patrick Deveraux as Messenger to the President of said Board, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. The Board then ad-

THE EXTENSION OF PARK-PLACE.

Yesterday noon there was a third and final meeting of the Aldermanic Committee on Street Openings, to hear the views of parties opposed to the extension of Park place, by widening Robinson-st., from College-place to West-st. Mr. John M. Bowers said he appeared as counsel for the parties opposed to the extension, and he desired to present a list of 74 persons, all property owners and tenants upon the line of the proposed improvements. These parties were all opposed to the measure, each and every one of them.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden said he was not opposed to any improvement which should be made, and he had signed a petition opposed to this measure. This seemed to be a case where a majority of the property-owners were opposed to the measure; he believed this was no job, but thought that the committee would do what was right in the matter.

Thomas J. Monroe argued that he was the owner of THE EXTENSION OF PARK-PLACE.

thought that the committee would do what was right in the matter.

Thomas J. Monroe argued that he was the owner of one-third of the fee simple of the North-West corner of Washington and Robinson-sts. was opposed to this measure, and hoped that it would be stopped; two assessments had already been made for the Chambers-st, and Churen-st, extensions, and these had been of no benefit whatever to business in those localities. The present measure would be a public injury.

After remarks had been made by Moses H. Grinnell and several other persons in favor of and against this movement, the Committee stated that they would render their report to the Hoard at an early day, and that this Committee would now adjourn.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

As is usual, of late, the Board of Supervi-

As is usual, of late, the Board of Supervisors held another "special" meeting yesterday. Notwithstanding that inquiry was made at the office of the Board as to when there would be a meeting of the Board, our reporter was informed yesterday, as he has been heretofore, "There will be no meeting this year," "Can't tell when there will be a meeting this year," "Can't tell when there will be a meeting this year," "Can't tell when there will be a meeting the yeard morning, and from the minutes of the Clerk it appeared that the following was the business transacted: Petitions were referred for the correction of taxes collected in error; for increased salaries for the temporary clerks in the Tax Receiver's office. Resolutions were adopted to pay a number of clerks in the Mayor's office, salaries for extra services rendered the county. It was ordered that the reports of the County Canvassers for the past five years be published in document form; and by resolution the Controller was in document form; and by resolution the Controller was directed to pay the County Clerk \$8,690 for official servi-ces for the six months ending Dec. 31. After passing the usual complimentary resolutions to the President and Clerk, the Beard then adjourned for the year 1868.

THE BATTERY EXTENSION.

The work of extending and enlarging the Battery, in compliance with the wishes of the people as expressed by the Assembly in an act passed in 1857, is still in progress under the direction of Gen. Eighert L cording to the terms of the contract, within the next haif year. The contractor is Mr. David Habcock, who has a large force of men engaged in filling to, hanling and cut-ting stone, building wall, and doing all the other labor warmly supported at the recent National Cathe Commssioners Convention at Springfield, Id., and the similarity of the manifestations should seeme skillful and careful investigation that the true causes and proper remedies of the disease may, if possible, he ascertained.

There are, however, many of the most intelligent and observing farmers and stock breeders of this town, who secut the "smut" theory and discredit it. They have fed smutly corn to cattle all their lives, and this Fall as much as ever, but have never perceived any injurious effect. They continue to supply their stock with an abundant amount of the corn fodder, and it is highly probable that following all the other labor incident to the proper execution of the great work. A history and the second the manifestations should seed the Battery, from the time when its name was instead to the fine and the stock of the Battery, from the time when its name was instead to the proper execution of the great work. A history and the student to the proper execution of the great work. A history incident to the proper execution of the great work. A history is the stock of the Battery, from the time when its name was not be proper execution of the great work. A history incident to the proper execution of the great work. A history incident to the proper execution of the great work. A history incident to the proper execution of the great work. A history incident to the proper execution of the great work. A history incident to the proper execution of the great work. A history incident to the proper execution of the great work. A history incident to the proper execution of the great work. A history incident to the proper cxecution of the great work. A history incident to the proper cxecution of the great work. A history incident work has history of the Battery, from the time when its name was not be compacted with the stock of the distory. At the fuddon liver Railroad Depot, at the foot of One-hundred and fifty secondar.

The following inquests were held vesteriday:

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who crowd here to aid us in building up our country. The spot is rich in memories of the past, and is well worthy the labor of the historian in making its eventful story known.

The Battery property was conveyed by the State to the city in 1821. In the deed it was expressly stipulated that it should always be used as a public walk, or as a site for public buildings or works of defense, and that under no circumstances should it be disposed of for any other purposes. In 1822 a contract was entered into between the city and Henry Conklin, by which the latter bound himself to charge the Battery by building a rip-rap wall and a parapet wall around its southern or water boundary, the work to be completed in three years. Two-thirds of Conklin's interest in the contract he afterward assigned to George Law, but owing to some difficulty between Mr. Law and the city authorities, the work was stopped January 29, 1858, and the contract canceled. The present contract was entered into in 1853, and in August of that year the work was resumed. Since then the Battery has been increased in area 19 acres, half of which was reclaimed from the river. This Ava is equivalent to 30 lots, which, at the moderate price of \$15,000, are worth to the city \$4,500,000. The new sea-wall is of hydrauhe stone masonry, laid on concrete, and is 1,800 feet long, extending from the foot of Battery-place to the United States Barge Basim, which has a frontage of 250 feet. It its seven feet high above the rip-rap wall as sub-structure of 12 feet in width, is five feet thick at the bottom, three at the top, and is built of limestone, capped with a coping of beautiful spruce-head grantic from the quarries of Maine. Grante posts are planted in this coping at distances of ten feet, and add much to the architectural beauty of the wall. The masonry costs \$20 a cuble yard, the rip-rap work \$3.90. Under the old contract the coping was charged for at the rate of \$3 per lineal foot, the parapet masonry \$8, the rip-rap work 70 cents, and the posts coat \$8 each.

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hero's passion, or laugh hilariously over the furny sayings and doings of him who did the low consedy of those days.

It has lately been proposed that the United States Government shall purchase as much of the liattery, in addition to the small corner it now owns, as may be necessary for the erection of all the public buildings connected with the receipt of customs at this port. Secretary McCulloch has given the proposition his approval, and since the Battery can no longer be used as a public walk, and as it will not be long before the removal of Castle Garden will be demanded, it is honed that the suggestion of the business men of the city will be promptly accepted and as promptly acted appendix and the subject of bitter complaint, that owing to the distance of the Appraiser's office from the docks, and the necessity which exists of sending sample goods thereto in charge of irresponsible carmen, much valuable property has been lost in transit; and there seems to be no remedy for the evil short of employing detectives to accompany each driver, or locating the Appraiser's and other Government offices at the water's edge.

Gen, Viele proposes to improve the end of the Battery on Battery-place, by building a level where small boats can land. At present the landing-place is a sorry locking sight for a stranger coming ashore here for the first line. When this improvement is made, and the Commissioners of Emigration remove the ungainly wooden pier which now hides the beautiful curve of the sea wall on the west side of Castle Garden from the gaze of the honeward bound traveler, the Battery will begin to wear a respectable appearance. And when the dingy board fences around the Castle are torn away, and the new Custom-House is built, and the broad Park is green with grass again, and the trees once more wave in the sunshine, without showering dust upon the place be

the new Custom-House is built, and the broad Park is green with grass again, and the trees once more wave in the sunshine, without showering dust upon the place be-neath, the Battery will be an object of pride to New-Yorkers, and a pleasant sight to welcome the stranger to our shores.

WHISKY MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

THE BLAISDELL AND ECKEL CASE POSTPONED. In the United States District Court, yesterday, the Blanded and Eckel case having been easied on, Dis-trict-Attorney Courtney said he had received instructions from the Attorney-General to take no action in it for the present, and it was indefinitely postponed.

CONDEMNATION OF SPIRITS.

By direction of Judge Blatchford, the jury returned a verdict of condemantion against nine barrels of rectified spirits, found at No. 300 Greenwich-st.

ANOTHER PARDON FROM THE PRESIDENT.

ANOTHER PARDON FROM THE PRESIDENT,
William Heitman, convicted on the 16th of
June last, of running an illicitistill at No. 25; Rose-st., and
who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,960 and to stand
imprisoned till paid, has been pardoned by the President,
on the representations of the Hon John T. Hoffman,
Sheriff O'Brien, Peter B. Sweeney, and others, that he
was penniless and had been imprisoned already six
months.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE CITY HALL PARK-NOT DEAD BUT FAINTETH.

Shore Edwards Stevenson, a young man, yes terday attempted to commit suicide in the City Hall Park, near the fountsin, by shooting himself with a pis-Park, near the founts in, by shooting himself with a pistol. The ball entered the clothing of Sievenson near the left shoulder but was fortunately diverted from its course, and after passing through a portion of the garments emerged without having even abrazed the skin. On feeling the shock, however, Stevenson, supposing himself wounded, fell to the pavement. A crowd soon collected, two policemen came up and bore the supposed wounded man to the New-York Hospital. So weak was he that it required the unitodexertions of both officers to convey him into the chospital building. The House Surgeon waste once ready for the patient, while the attendants stood around with bandages and the other necessary appliances. The clothing of the young man was removed, but no sign of a builet wound could be found. The surprise of the spectators may be imaxined, and the supposed wounded man scomed to be at once imbued with new life. In response to questions of why be had attempted to take his life, he said that he had recently lost a considerable sum of money by rash speculations in the Wesf, and reaching this city penniless, he had determined to end his life. He added that he had eaten nothing for the 24 hours previously. The following letter was written by Stevenson a short time before the attempt on his life:

When I am dead take me home to Bridgeport, will my the expenses. I do this rash at because I am out of money in a strange pines. Good bye, mother.

My baggage is at So, 10 Chahamat. Flease sent it home. S. E. Stevenses.

My bagage is at No. 110 Chaibam at Please sent it have. s. s. The statement that he had eaten nothing for 24 h. The statement that he had eaten nothing for 28 hours is doubted by the police, for the reason that he paid \$1.75 for the pistol with which he shot himself. This alone would have paid his way home. He was provided with a free pass, and last evening departed for his home in a eastward-bound train.

A CONSEQUENCE OF THE REBELLION.

The suit of William Walter agt. James Biger was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, before Judges Daniels, Peckham, and Mullen. The plantiff sold the defendant certain lands on the York River and took back a bond. The centract called for payments from time to time, but when the Rebellion broke out \$13,000 was still due. The centract also provided that the plaintiff should make releases of the property sold by Higler on receiving enough to make the plaintiff scenred by the unsold portion. There was a trust deed on the property, and in 1862 the property was sold under the trust deed, as defendant says, at the instance of the plaintiff. The plaintiff bought in, as he says, for the protection of the defendant against the Confederate confiscation. The property was pretty well swept by the armies of the United States and the Rebels. The plaintiff was a resident of Virginia, the defendant of a loyal State. After the war, this suit was brought on the bond for \$13,000, and interest. The defendant set up counterclaims that the plaintiff had not compiled with the provisions of his contract as to releasing portions sold by him. That he had become constructive possessor of the premises under the safe or foreclosure of the trust deed; that as such he was liable for rent of the property for three years at \$5,000, and for the actual waste committed on the propies. The referce allowed all these items of counterclaim, and the plaintiff appealed. On his appeal he argued that he was never in actual possession of the linds, and had never received any rents or profits from it, and was not liable citier for rents or for waste unless actual or constructive possession was clearly disproved without dispute, and that there could he no constructive possession without title or claim of title. That he had no title and had made no claim of title. That he had no title and had made no claim of title. That he had no title and had made no claim of title. That he had no title and had made no claim of title. On this and other technical ponds of picading the Court reversed the indement, directed a new trial, and vacated the Term, before Judges Daniels, Peckham, and Mullen. The racated the order of reference.

WEDDING IN THE U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE. In the U. S. Marshal's Office yesterday, Michael Sweeney, the sallor accused of seducing Mary Redding sweeney, the sailor accused of seducing Mary Redding on the high sens, made amends as far as he could by marrying the young woman. Acting-Mayor Coman performed the coronomy, and Deputy-Marshai Thompson gate away the bride. Augustus Thompson and John A. Snields, esps., stood up with the son of Neptune, and two of the bride's fair friends acted as bridesmaids. At the close of the marriage ceremonial, a purse was made up by those present and given to the newly-weaded couple, that they might be enabled to enjoy a happier and a merrier Christinas.

INQUESTS YESTERDAY. tured, and much injured internally. He was a native of freland, aged 25 years. At No. 505 West Thirty-sixth-st, over the body of John G. Stack, a German, axed 24 years, who died from the effect of a dose of easter oil and landanum. Mrs. Eliza be Bann testing the that Stack had bearded with her since Saturday last, and that he worked in the stone-yard on the corner of Thirty-fourth-st, and Tenth-ave. He had no friends in this City, and had only recently come on from Philadelphia. Stack had said that his parents resided in Baltimore. He complained of dysentery, and had taken the caster oil and landanum, as his mother had occasionally given it to him for that complaint. The Corner decided to adjourn the case until more evidence could be pricared.

By Coroner Flynn—At Bellevia Hospital, over the body of Patrick Eagan, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, who died from a fracture of the base of the skull, received on Dec. 19, by falling down a flight of starts in the rear of No. 230 Mott-st. A verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered. Eagan has, for a long time past, been of intemperate habits, and for some weeks before his death his wife and family left him, and during that period Eagan had been lodging at No. 229 Mott-st., opposite where the accident occurred.

St. John's Episcopal Church, at Waterbury,

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

Converseed from at \$1.2. Flatter, \$4.50. Found and sake Naper-fine, \$5.25.4. \$5.50. Extras, \$6.4. \$6.5. \$1.000 and sake Naper-fine, \$5.25.4. \$5.50. Extras, \$6.4. \$6.5. \$1.000 and sake Naper-fine, \$5.25.4. \$5.50. Extras, \$6.4. \$6.5. \$5.000 and saked at \$1.500 and \$1

y calle beld higher. Hogs stiff and macilies at \$2.20 ± (n), received 2, 3200 head. Herers, \$5.50 ± 0.00 ± 0.00 gross, for Prime to Chorice, \$4.20 ± 0.00 ± 0.00 ms.

y 55 for Common.

ONENGO, N. Y. Dec. 24.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 this, at \$6.50 ms. 0.1 Npring; \$1.25 ms. 9.50 tor Amber Winter, \$10.50 tor White, and \$11.25 ms. 11 to 10 ms. 11 to 10 ms.

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printed twice as many papers, perhaps, as all of the other weekly editions of the city dailies commined. This is why we are enabled to do our work so thoroughly and cheaply. The larger our circulation, the better paper we can make.

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